No. 14,165.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1898-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Some Time.

atlantic Company.

that Sunday, which has heretofore been so

lucky a day for American military and raval operations during this war, will be

further distinguished as a day upon which

the Porto Rican campaign will be initiated.

The navy is now actively co-operating with

the army in making a success of Miles' ex-

his troops. Unfortunately nearly all the

available small boats of Sampson's fleet

were damaged, in many cases beyond ser-

vice, in making the landing at Santiago,

but it is expected that being well equipped

with lighters their loss will not be severely

OPPOSING THE AWARD.

Objection to Spanish Vessels Carry-

ing the Prisoners Home.

The letter sent by a New York attorney

to Secretary Alger protesting against the

award of the contract for carrying the

Spanish prisoners from Santiago to Spain

has not reached that official up to noon to-

day. All that has been received has been

the telegram from Attorney Robert L. Stan-

gotiated the contract, declines to make any

statement for publication. One of the bid-

ders for transporting the men was Joseph

L. St. Johns, representing a syndicate of

tors, who offered to ship the officers at

manufacturers and United States contrac-

\$37.37 per capita and the men at \$24.87 per

According to Col. Hecker's unofficial in-

formation Mr. St. John is one of those who

desires that proceedings be instituted to

enjoin the execution of the contract. This

contract had been placed advantageously

he could be of any service that he be called

on, as there were vessels at his command.

Hecker asked him to come to Washington

for consultation regarding it, but it appears

that Mr. St. John did not receive the tele-

gram in time to be of any service to him.

GARCIA'S WITHDRAWAL.

His Letter to Shafter Has Not Reach-

ed the War Department.

It is stated positively at the War Depart-

ment today that the letter which Gen.

Garcia is represented to have addressed to

Gen. Shafter, announcing his withdrawal

from further co-operation with the Ameri-

can troops, has not yet reached the War

Department. The officials are inclined to

believe that if the letter really exists, and

of that they have little doubt, it will reach

since his landing in Cuba, to the great dis-

appointment of the officials, who are look

tain events in the progress of the cam

paign that were only obscurely outlined by

Gen. Shafter. It was hoped that the St.

terday, and that Gen. Corbin's son

from any official source relative to the re-

be fraught with the gravest consequence

Cubans, there is a notable disposition to re

fuse to discuss the matter at the War De

CONDITIONS ON THE SENECA.

urgeon General Sternberg Requests

an Investigation

has requested, through the adjutant gen-

eral's office, that an investigation be made

of the charges that the transport Seneca,

Shafter's army to New York, left the for-

mer place with insufficient medical supplies

and was otherwise unfit for the work as-

signed to her. From letters which have been received by General Sternberg it ap-

pears that specially unfavorable conditions

prevailed and the surf was running high when the ship was being loaded with her

human freight, though why a sufficient

was plenty of quinine and also plenty of

pears that not enough of the latter drug was sent aboard the vessel. The Seneca

was not designed for a hospital ship, and

facilities for the treatment of the sick and

FEVER AT FORT MONROE.

One Suspicious Case Reported to the

Surgeon General.

The surgeon general of the army has re-

morphine with the medical corps, but it

amount of medical supplies was not aboard the vessel is not explained. T

and affect immediately the attitude

camp.

into

wounded.

Paul, which arrived yesterday at New

capita.

pedition and will use every effort to land

GEN.MILES' PROGRESS A FOREIGN COMBINE

THE STAR BY MAIL

Persons leaving the city for any

period can have The Star mailed to

them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at

this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Sub-

scribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the

Out of Reach of a Cable Station for The Report is Not Generally Credited Here.

GARCIA'S LETTER NOT RECEIVED HERE PREPARED TO MEET INTERFERENCE

Opposing Award to Spanish Trans- Appreciation of That Will Prevent Trouble.

THE SENECA'S CONDITION WILL NOT CAUSE CHANGE

Being now east of Cape Haitien and so The declaration in foreign dispatches that beyond the reach of cable stations for a the powers, except Great Britain, have day or two, General Miles did not comcome to an understanding that they will municate with the War Department after interfere if this government takes posseshe left Mole St. Nicholas. It is assumed sion of the Philippines is not generally credby the War Department that all is well ited here. Ever since the battle of Manila with him, and that his flagship, the Yale, bay there has been more or less talk of with the remainder of the fleet, will cast this sort coming from abroad, and this reanchor tomorrow morning in the waters of port has been many times repeated. Porto Rico, at the point selected for the It is given this time with a little more debarkation. Thus, it may again happen circumstantiality, and it is realized, of

course, that there may be some foundation for the statement, but it is not believed to have gone so far as an agreement between any of the powers. It is understood that Germany is preparing for certain contingencies, and it may be that the powers have been sounded by representatives of that government as to what they would do if a situation should develop which would excite antagonism between Germany and the United States. The official and semi-official utterances

of Germany have, however, been of a character to allay apprehension of trouble in that quarter, and it is known that this government accepts the assurances that have been given.

What Will Preclude Interference. What it is believed will preclude foreign powers from interfering is the fact that they all fully understand that this government will not recognize any sort of interference, and that, while not expecting that it will be attempted, we are prepared to meet it with firmness.

An appreciation of this fact proved to be ton to the Secretary, notifying him that he had been instructed to begin proceedings sufficient to compel all to keep hands off during the earlier stages of the war with to enjoin the award of the centract to the Spain, before the powers of this govern-Spanish company on the ground that it was ment had been demonstrated, and it is against public policy and good. Pending the not thought that now that our strength is receipt of the letter, Col. Hecker, who neappreciated the powers will be disposed more than before to run the risk of giving us offense

The fact cannot be concealed, however, that considerable attention is being given to the strengthening of our position in the Philippines, and that the improvement of our naval establishment on the Atlantic is probably in excess of any necessity in dealing with Spain. It is said that our naval force is strong enough to confront even the naval power of Germany, and that we are not in a condition where our weakness

might invite imposition. Will Not Change Our Attitude. dent McKinley and Secretary Day are close said to a Star reporter today that it was not believed that the threatened foreign interference would materialize. "One thing you can depend on," he said, "is that the course of this government will not be influenced by any fear of foreign inter ference. There is no phase of the situation that has not been carefully considered.

"If there is any interference in the Philippines there is but one source it could come from, and the government is prepared to deal with it. I do not believe, however, that there will be any interference. This government is not going to do anything that it is not justified in, and it would be a very serious responsibility on any power that should seek to make

Interference Not Expected.

Representative Eddy of Minnesota said to hold possession of them for some time.

FOR A RIDE DOWN THE RIVER, The Presidential Party to Go on the Triton

The naval tug Triton will take a distinguished party of officials a short distance down the river this evening. It will leave the navy yard about 6 o'clock and proceed down the river past the for:ifications at Fort Washington and Sheridan's Point, and, turning at Mount Vernon, will reach the Washington navy yard about 7:30 o'clock, in time for the party to partake of dinner in the house of the commandant. The party, which was made up by the Secretary of the Navy, will consist of the President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Postmaster General Smith, Mrs. Smith and Miss Smith, Mr. Justice and Mrs. McKenna, Admiral C. S. Norton, commandant of the Washington navy yard, Secretary and Miss Long and their guest, Miss Paul. The trip is made mainly for the purpose of giv-ing the President and his caoinet advisers a slight change of scene and a breath of fresh air, as well as a brief respite from the press of official business, which has been exceedingly heavy and arduous for

several months past.

It was originally intended to use the gun-boat Princeton, now at the navy yard, for a more extended cruise down the Potomac, but the idea was abandoned because of the President's disinclination to be absent from the capital for any length of time during the present crisis, and also because of his well-known objections to Sunday travel. It was for these reasons that the tug Triton was used for the trip instead of the

TO DENOTE PATRIOTISM.

Suggestion for New Stamp Received at Post Office Department.

suggestion from a prominent New York banker that the government issue a new stamp to be known as a patriotic or special set, on the following lines: A 10-cent stamp, of which I cent would be for postage and the other 9 cents a voluntary gift by the purchaser for a warship fund, and in like proportion other stamps up to the

ALL IN A SHORT HOUR AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Silenced

AND GUNBOAT JORGE JUAN SUNK MORE WORK OUTLINED FOR THE NAVY

napolis, Wasp and Leyden.

FURIOUS CANNONADING LIEUT. HOBSON'S PROMOTION

Five troops of cavalry at Camp Alger are to go to Porto Rico.

No news is expected from General Miles for a day or two, as he is out of reach of cable stations.

not been received at the War De-The naval war board was at the

discussing the situation, KEY WEST, Fla., July 3, 11:50 a.m.-Acting under orders from Rear Admiral

Sampson, four American warships on Thursday afternoon last entered the harbor of Nipe, on the northeast coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and after a furious bombardment took possession of the harbor as a base of operations for the Porto Rico campaign.

It is understood, however, that the plans have been changed since in consequence of the occupation of Santiago by the United States forces, and that Nipe will not be used for the purpose originally intended.

The vessels engaged were the Topeka, Annapolis, Wasp and Leyden. In the course of an hour they silenced three forts, sank the Spanish gunboat Jorge Juan (not the Juan Jorge, as before reported) and scattered Spanish riflemen who had taken part in the engagement.

For a week or more the Topeka had been blockading the northeastern coast between Cape Lucrecia and Cabonico, with strict orders from Commodore Howell not to attempt an entrance into any of the harbors. A few days ago, while cruising past Nipe,

which is about midway in the blockade line and directly across the island from the city of Santiago, an armored launch about 100 feet long came out and fired two shells, both of which, however, fell short.

Chased by the Topeka. The Topeka returned the fire and chased

the launch into the harbor, but in consequence of Commodore Howell's orders could not follow her in.

Or Thursday the Annapolis, Wasp and Leyden came from Santiago, and Capt. Hunker of the Annapolis, who was ranking officer, was surprised to learn that Nipe had not been taken.

Admiral Sampson had under this had been done and had orders for the monitors detailed for the Porto Rico campaign to randezvous there. When the situation had been cleared up Capt. Hunker ordered the ships to go in.

The Wasp and Leyden, being the smallest of the quartet, led the way, followed by the Annapolis, while the Topeka, which carried a heavier battery, brought up the rear.

The channel leading into the harbor was very narrow, and on a bluff to the right, called Galory Point, was a fort and signal station. As the American ships entered the Spaniards were signaling in a lively fashion with a blue ball and flag, apparently notifying the Spanish ships in the barbor, which were the Jorge Juan, two smaller gunboats and the armored launch before mentioned.

The Fort Fired.

As the Wasp and Leyden rounded the point the fort fired a dozen shots, none of which, however, fell near them, and the Topeka returned the fire with her three-

Almost immediately the Spaniards deserted the fort and ran, while the Topeka continued to send shells into them. A body of riflemen on the beach returned the fire with a few wild shots, but, they, too, were quickly dispersed by the Topeka's smaller guns. The Topeka also discharged two torpedoes. At the same time another small fort to the left of the channel fired on the American ships, but it was silenced as easily as the other.

In the meanwhile, the Wasp and Leyden had taken up a position in the northwestern portion of the harbor and opened fire across the water at the Jorge Juan, which lay to the southeast, in front of the town of Mayarl. Her position was about a mile and a quarter from the beach and behind her a third fort stood on an eminence. This fort opened fire on the Wasp and Leyden, and as the Annapolis and Topeka came up the Spanish gunboat joined in the fight, and a general battle followed.

Sank the Jorge Juan.

The Topeka anchored in the middle of the harbor about 4,000 yards from the Jorge Juan, and the other three American beats drew up on either side and formed a semi-circle. They then closed in on the Spanish ship, pouring a destructive fire at her and the fort beyond. The Topeka sent four-inch shells crashing into the Jorge Juan at such a rate that she sank within twenty minutes.

When the firing became heavy the officers and crew of the Spaniard put off in small boats, made the shore under a heavy fire and escaped into the woods.

Two shots from the Topeka's bow gun, fired on an elevation of 4,500 yards, dropped square into Mayari fort, the Spanish penants disappeared and a white flag

run up. This ended a short but one of the most victous battles of the war.

All the American ships sent small boats over to the Spanish gunboat, that of the Topeka being under command of Lieutenant Niblack, the former naval attache at Berlin, Vienna and Rome.

They found that the Jorge Juan's forecastle had been entirely nipped away by

castle had been entirely nipped away by the Topeka's feur-inch shells, and that her fore and mizzen masts and flag staff were carried off. It is thought the Spanlards scuttled her before abandoning the vessel.

The Jorge Juan. The Jorge Juan was a three-masted, onefunneled ship of 960 tops and 1.100 horsepower. She was 203 feet long, 35 feet wide and 12 feet draft. She carried a crew of 146 men and had 130 tons of coal. Her battery was heaver than the Topeka's, the biggest of the four attacking American ships, it consisting of three 4.7 Hontorias. two 2.8 Krupp guns and two machine guns.
Nipe harbor is twenty miles long and ten
miles wide. It is surrounded by mountains
and is admirably adapted as a base for any

The Topeka, on her way into this port, passed the Terror, Puritan and Montgomery heading for Nipe.

Nipe Harbor Taken, Three Forts | The Naval War Board Discusses the Situation.

Vicious Work of the Topeka, An- Lieut. Thomas Tells the President About the First Fight.

The White House looked almost deserted today. Official callers were few, and the President was not rushed, as has been the case every day for so many months. One of the noted visitors who was warmly received was First Lieut, ohn R. Thomas, the brave young officer severely The letter of Garcia to Shafter has wounded in the fight in which Capt. Capron was killed and while commanding the

company which Capt. Capron had so gallantly led. Lieut. Thomas is still looking pale and walks with the aid of crutches. He was taken to the President's room by White House for a long time today the elevator in the private part of the

Lieut. Thomas, who was accompanied by his father, Gov. Thomas, was asked many questions by the President, and gave a detailed account of the first bloody fight with the Spaniards on Cuban soil.

Representatives Hitt, Hepburn and Glo son of Tennessee were among the other callers. Representative Hitt will leave for Chicago in a few days to prepare for the journey to Hawaii as one of the Hawaiian commissioners.

More Work for the Navy.

Secretary Long and the members of the naval war board were at the White House nearly two hours today, discussing, the Secretary said, "the general situation as far as the navy is concerned." This conference was necessary, the Secretary said, "as the navy has practically finished its work for the present, with the exception of the sailing of the squadron of Commodore Watson." The Secretary then stated that the squadron to go to Spain will sail when the President sees fit. The Secretary spoks as if it might be a good while before the squadron will get away.

Secretary Long said that he did not have any news from Manila. He expects the Monterey to reach Manila about the 3d or 4th of August, and thinks the Monadnock will arrive about a week after

GEN. WOOD'S POSITION.

Not Governor General of Santiago, as

Reported.

Gen. Leonard Wood is not governor gen-

eral of Santiago, as has been erroneously

reported. And in fact there is no such offi-

cer at present as governor general, or even

military governor. It is explained that the

status is as follows: Gen. McKibbin, as se-

nior officer of the detail of American

treops in Santiago proper, was the com-

American troops in Santiago city, not very

numerous, according to Shafter's report.

relieve the city from the unhealthful condi-

army officer acting with full powers in this

adoption of rigid sanitary precautions and

insistence upon keeping the city clean,

Gen. Butler, while in command of the fed-

eral forces at New Orleans, managed to

absolutely exclude yellow fever from that

place, while the other gulf ports suffered

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED.

sults of Antiseptic Treatment.

Cuba. The present war will afford the first

opportunity for testing this system of

treating gunshot wounds. When the war

is over it will be possible for the medical

department of the army to prepare a ch p-

ter in medical science concerning the treat-

ment of gunshot wounds, which will be of

The antiseptic treatment at has t

used in Cuba was developed by Dr. Lister, a Scotch surgeon, who gave as discoveries

to the world about twelve years ago, silice

which time it has been tested all over the

and found to be highly successful. Ween

the present war broke out there was no question about the success of the system, but no opportunity had been had for that

ing it on an extensive scale, During the

war between Turkey and Greece this some

system of treating gunshot wounds fas

used, but the opportunity far testing its

The antiseptic treatment that has been

used is very simple, and is not only ar

merly in use, but involves very little oure

on the part of medical officers. As treated

during the civil war a gunshot wound cas

kept open in order to avoid blood poisoning,

and such a wound was frequently dresked

three of four times a day. Now an antison.

tic is applied to the wound and it is band-

aged and not even looked at for a week or

longer. The result is that wounds heal

that formerly would have broven fatal.

The interesting feature of the war in Cuba

has been that the antiseptic powder, the

medicated and other bandages necessary

for the treatment of the wounds were carried by each soldier in his hip pocket

carefully wrapped in a water tight cover-ing. Each man had his own hospital sup-

plies with him, and wounds were in many

cases dressed by soldiers for their com-rades as successfully as if the work had

been performed by a skillful physician, and the bandages were not removed by sur-

geens until a cure had practically been ef-

The medical department of the army in

tions in Cuba on which to make a com-plete statement showing the exact results of the treatment they have given the wounded soldiers. Such reports will prob-ably not be fully classified for several menths, but enough is now known of the results of the treatment to show that it has been entirely successful, and a very great advance over the methods followed during the civil war.

this city has no reports of surgical opera-tions in Cuba on which to make a com-

more effective than the treatment

shot wounds

world in the treatment of gr

efficiency was small.

armies of Europe.

It is said at the War Department that

Beyond the bombardment of San Juan and the sailing of Watson's squadron the navy, as Secretary Long said, will be without serious work until the Havana campaign begins. Maintaining the blockade is an easy and unexciting task. This is done chiefly by auxiliary vessels, leaving the fighting machines with no prospect of Under these circumstances it is work. thought that the Secretary and President are planning fresh work for the navy. What hese plans are may not come out

for several days.

President McKinley and Secretary Long have not reached a decision about the promotion of Lieut. Hobson, and did not mention the matter to the young officer yester-

They take it for granted that Lieut. Hobson desires to be transferred to the line of the navy, as stated some time ago by members of his family. This will require a spe cial act of Congress, postponing the promotion until next winter. If Lieut, Hobson desires to remain on the staff of the navy his promotion can be made at once by Secretary Long.

Lieut. Hobson will return to the city in a few days and may then announce his pref-

DISBELIEVED BY MR. DINGLEY. Reported Threats of European Inter-

erence.

ference in the Philippines. Representative Dingley of Maine, who ha been in the city in attendance upon the meeting of the American members of the Canadian commission, expects to leave for his home this afternoon.

"Trade and industrial conditions in New England have improved," said Mr. Dingley to a Star reporter this afternoon, "but not so much as would have been the case if it were not for the war. In Maine the people have benefited very little from the demand for goods brought on by the war. while the shipping industry of the state has suffered." "What do you think will be the solving

of the Philippines problem?" Mr. Dingley was asked.

"No one can tell at this time. Event adjust themselves, and sometimes in a sudwill undoubtedly be taken care of as it arises and I would not like to venture an in advance of what will be done. 'I feel sure, however, that there is no foundation for the talk of alleged European interference in whatever program this gov-ernment may adopt for the Philippines. I believe the rumored protests of the powers of Europe will be found to be merely unauthorized reports and will not materialize into anything definite. The conduct of the Germans at Manila is subject to criticism. but their action, I believe, will not go be

I do not pay any attention to the alleged attitude of Europe protesting against the sending of Commodore Watson's fleet to the coast of Spain. Such a position would be untenable. This government is at war with Spain, and we have a right to strike her where and when we please. It remains for us alone to say whether we will send a fleet to Spain. Of course, if we con-templated seizing and holding Spanish territory on the continent of Europe, it might cause disquietude among the powers for fear that the balance of power might be disturbed. They would have no right, how-ever, to object to the harassing of the coast and commerce by a fleet."

MAIL FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Major James E. Stuart Placed in Charge at Santiago.

The Postmaster General had a conference this morning with his assistants upon the subject of mail facilities at Santiago. It was decided to place Maj. James E. Stuart in charge of the office, and a telegram was sent to him at Tampa to proceed at once and take superintendence of affairs. It was also agreed that only United States stamps be used at that office and that the working various departments were directed to send the necessary supplies at once, and it is expected the office will be in satisfactory orking order within ten days.

Charles H. Galusha Dead. SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.-Charles H Galusha, adjutant general of the Nevada National Guard, is dead at the German He was a native of New York, aged fifty-



TROOPS RAPIDLY LANDING

Disembarkation of Second Manila Expedition in Native Boats.

Absurd Insignia of Office Worn by Aguinaldo-Alleged Agreement of the Powers.

manding officer. He fell ill, and as Gen. Wood was the second in rank, by virtue of that fact he assumed command of all the MANILA, July 19, via Hong Kong, July troops composing the second expedition is creed. The garrison has been kept down from a being pushed with the utmost energy. The desire to minimize the number of men ex-Colorado regiment is already in the field posed to contagion. It happens, fortunear Paranajo, and other regiments will be nately for Santiago, that Gen. Wood is a transferred without any loss of time from most competent medical officer, so that he the transports to the camp, in native boats. is, above all of the general officers with The United States cruiser Boston has Shafter, the best qualified to immediately een detailed to cover the landing parties. She now occupies a position almost within tions that are said to exist there and put range of the guns of Fort Malate, which it in good sanitary order. It is surprising is only a short distance from Manila proper how much can be accomplished by an The brigade commanded by Gen. Anderson is still at Cavite, but his troops are direction. The medical officers here recall the fact that during the civil war, by the

ready to move. The arrival here of the United States monitor Monterey is anxiously expected. The Monterey, with the collier Brutus, left San Francisco fer Manila on June 6, but is believed to have been delayed, for her sailing was again reported from San Francisco on June 7. She arrived at Honolulu on June 24, and left there again on

Rebels Suffer Reverses.

Medical Officers Pleased at the Re-LONDON, July 23 .- The Hong Kong cor respondent of the Dally Mail says: Medical officers of the army are highly pleased with the excellent results that are "The latest mail from Manila reports being obtained from the antiseptic treatthat the rebels have lately suffered several reverses and have lost territory south of ment that has been given the wounded in

Malate. Gen. Aguinaldo has issued an absurd proclamation, dealing chiefly with official insignia. "He, as president of the Philippin min stry, is to wear a gold collar, with gold triangular pendant, engraved with and three stars, and to carry a ge whistle, as well as a stick with a gold andle

vital interest to the medical fraterity and a tassel of gold. throughout the world, and especially to "The badges of innumerable of medical officers of the grat standing cials are minutely dealt with in to lamation.

> "Mr. Williams, the United States at Manila, has written as follows 2 Mr Wildman, American consul in Honga ong.' "If the United States would? suzerain and protecting power, Astanaldo would hoist our flag and look to is for bonor and emolument which would be lib eral and lasting, and would be folly ed by

the largest measure of solid advant ge to

The Powers' Agreement. LONDON, July 23. The Berlin corre spondent of the Dally News says: 2 "The powers, with the excertion of Great Britain, have agreed not to show an An erican annexation of the Philipp an Anglo-American protectorate of r the

Friendly German Relation BERLIN, July 23,-A dispatch to the Frankfurter Gazette from Shangkai asserts that the relations between the Ger-mans and Americans at Manila are very friendly.

TO AFFECT STOCKS.

suigned Motive for Circulating Re ports of European Combination. The often repeated report that the European powers, except Great Britain, have agreed to combine to prevent the United States permanently occupying the Philippine Islands was called to the attention of officials at the State Department today. Secretary Day was out of the city, but other officials declared their ignorance of any such movement, and they gave no credence to the report. The same report has been circulated periodically for the purpose, it is generally believed, of affecting the stack market.

Air Unfounded Rumor. A rumor was being circulated today in effect that Representative Hitt of Illinois had resigned from the Hawalian commission. To a Star reporter Mr. Hitt said this rumor was without any foundation. In fact, Mr. Hitt is making preparations for his trip to the Hawaiian Islands.

BRICE WILL FIGHT MCLEAN. Former Senator Must Do It to Control

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23 .- The friends of ex-Senator Brice here state that he is about to enter the race for Senator Foraker's seat. He is beginning early so that he can completely control the party

was quite surprising to the colonel, as Mr. The decadence of the free silver sentiment in the country is Mr. Brice's hope. St. John had sent him a letter saying that As the wave of Bryanism seems to be he (St. John) was happy to learn that the to our government and suggesting that if

The ex-senator's first efforts will be directed toward securing substantial recognition and possible control of the state convention at Dayton. This, of course, means a desperate fight against John R. McLean. Mr. Brice will also take advantage of the Ohio factional feud in the republican party.

gree Recently Conferred on Him. Dr. Holland, chanceller of the University of Pennsylvania, called at the Navy Department today and delivered to Assistant Secretary Allen a unique and elegant box inclosing the degree of LL. D. conferred by the University of Pennsylvania on Admiral Dewey. With the degree are the insignia of LL.D. and a doctor's hood of rich purple velvet. The degree and insignia are inclosed in a highly wrought box made of Pennsylvania oak, lined with velvet and ing anxiously for detailed accounts of cerocaring the university seal and colors. This in turn is done up in a large silk American flag, then wrapped in Manila paper and the whole inclosed in a bandsome outer box of Vermont pine. Mr. Allen will forward the box to Admiral Dewey at Manila.

TAKING EVERY PRECAUTION.

Representative Wadsworth on Yellow Fever Conditions at the Front.

Representative Wadsworth of New York who has just come up from Santiago on the St. Paul, was at the War and Navy Departments today. His visit to Santiago was unofficial, for the purpose of personal observation. He arrived there just in time to witness the last bombardment, and left the day after the surrender. Speaking of the conditions at Santiago, Mr. Wadsworth ver trouble did not appear to be so bad as it was feared. While the cases were numerous, they were not severe.
"The fact is," he said, "that many of the

ases put down as yellow fever are prob bly not that at all. The authorities are taking every precaution and all suspicious cases of fever are isolated and guarded as if they were yellow fever, so as always to be on the safe side. It is mostly majarial be on the safe side. It is mostly majarial fever. You see, our troops have been down there now just about long enough to get well saturated with malaria. The heat and heavy rains, with the exhalation from the rank tropical vegetation, which they have been exposed to, were calculated to give them malaria. You can have no idea what rain is until you have been in one down there. The water comes down as if it being poured steadily from bucket and the roads are simply guilles of mud when it rains. The clay roads of Virginia e had to contend with during the war of the rebellion were nothing to these Cuban roads, and the growth is so thick that you cannot see twenty feet. Military operation under such circumstances were naturally difficult. It was not possible to throw out the ordinary skirmish lines; the growth was Impenetrable and admitted of no such dis-position of the troops as military methods require. The last three days I was dow there, however, the conditions were much improved. During that time there was comparatively little rain and our troop

were very comfortable.

"Under the more favorable conditions the reads had dried and the men could move with greater ease. They had three days' rations at the front, and the men were believed to the back of the second that the second the seco ing got on the high ground as fast as pos sible. It is a source of particular gratifi-cation that the yellow fever is not severe."

Dispatch from Galveston, Tex., says: The Beach Hotel, located on the gulf front, and one of the leading summer and winter restorts in the south, burned today, entailing a loss estimated at from \$200,000 to \$250,000. Insurance only partial. W. E. Hughes of Dallas, Tex., and St. Louis owned the building, which has been closed for severa

UNCLE SAM: "BE PATIENT."

the Ohio State Convention. machinery long before the supreme test

passing, Mr. Brice has decided that the 22.-The disembarkation of the American time is ripe for a return to the old party

WILL BE SENT TO DEWEY.

An Elegant Box Containing the De-

said to a Star reporter that the yellow fe

Beach Hotel, at Galveston, Burned

celved word from the surgeon in charge of ST. LOUIS, July 23 .- A special to the Post the army hospital at Fort Monroe saying that there was one suspicious case of fever at that place. This was in response to inquiries as to the truth of reports that there were some cases of yellow fever at that place. A conference will be had between the surgeon in charge and the representative of the marine hospital service, and, if deemed advisable, the suspected patient will be removed to the quarantine hospital for isolation.

Washington only through the mails from Santiago. So far no mail report of any character has come from Gen. Shafter

to a Star reporter today that he did not believe there would be any foreign interference. He said he was not in favor of the acquisition of distant territory, but that he thought this government would be bound to give a good government to the Philippines. We could not restore the islands to Spain nor turn them over to another country, and we would therefore be obliged

York, would bring along a lot of mail, but she did not do so, probably from fear of The only word that has come from Gen Shafter over night was the statement that Gen. Duffield left Santiago for home yes-

was reported to be better, would leave for home as soon as he could be transported safely. He and Gen. Duffield are said to have suffered the only two pronounced cases of yellow fever in the American ported attack by Garcia's Cubans upon the body of Spanish soldiers who were march-Santiago to surrender to Gen. Shafter. In the absence of a reliable re-port on this occurrence, which, if true, may States government toward the Surgeon General Sternberg of the army which brought sick and wounded from

The Postmaster General has received,

through the Secretary of the Treasury, a denomination of \$2. Not only would sands of stamp collectors purchase stamps, but hundreds of thousands of triotic Americans, he says, would be triotic Americans, he says, would be glad of such an opportunity to acquire such souverirs, coupled with the thought that they had financially assisted in the purchase of a warship. The stamps, he suggests, should bear designs representing Dewey's victory at Manila, Schley's annihilation of Cervera's fleet and other not able victories of the American forces.